Region 6 NPL Update October 3, 2017

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NPL Listing Process

- CERCLA only requires one update of the NPL per year
- Historically the schedule is 2 times per year and is very strict (March and September)
- One NPL update this FY August 2017
- Planning for March 2018 NPL Update

FY 2016 NPL Updates

August 2017

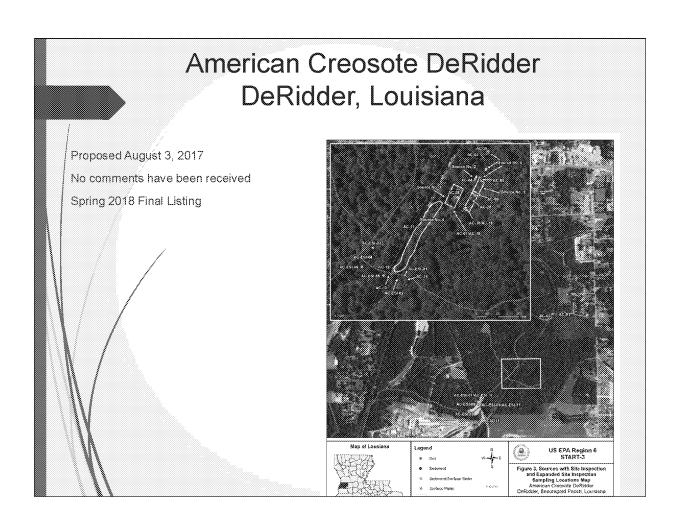
- Final Sites
 - HVVY 18 Ground Water Plume
 - Proposed Sites
 - American Creosote DeRidder
 - Eagle Industries

March 2018

- Final Sites
 - American Creosote DeRidder
 - Eagle Industries
- Proposed Sites
 - Lane Plating Works
 - River City Metal Finishing
 - San Mateo Creek Watershed
 - Delfasco Forge

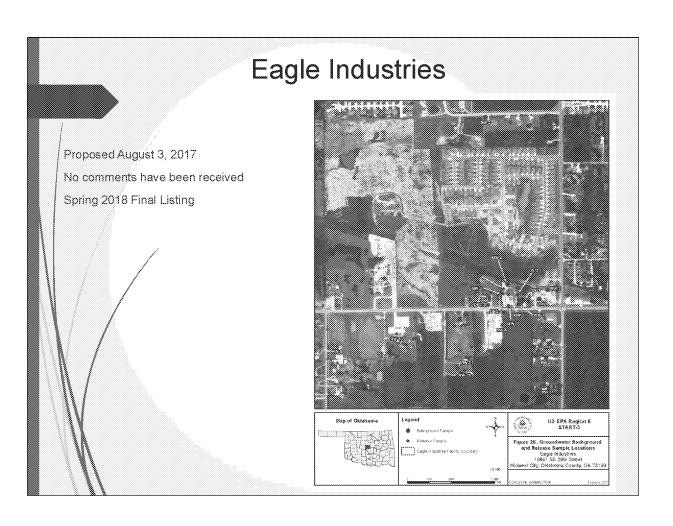
American Creosote DeRidder

- Background (former site use): Former wood treatment facility that used creosote in its operations from the early 1920s to approximately 1945.
- Contaminants of Concern: PAH's including 2-methylnaphthalene, 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine, benzo (a) anthracene, benzo (a) pyrene, benzo (b) fluoranthene, benzo (k) fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzofuran, dibenz (a,h) anthracene, fluoranthene, indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene, naphthalene, pyrene, arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury, and thallium.
- PRP/Information: Site is covered under the 2013 Tronox Settlement and is eligible to receive a portion of the 2013 Tronox Bankruptcy Settlement; under the 3% "other sites" allocation.
- Why list? (PAHs) from former wood treating operations have migrated from the facility to underlying groundwater, adjacent wetlands and nearby surface waters. Without remediation of the site releases will continue to impact ground water and downstream surface waters.



Eagle Industries Midwest City, Oklahoma

- Background (former site use): Cleaned and maintained airplane parts such as fire extinguishers and pressure tanks.
- Contaminants of Concern: Trichloroethylene and 1,2, Dichloroethane
- ▶ **PRP Information:** Eagle Industries. Eagle Industries declared insolvency sometime after 2009, it is unknown if they are viable.
- Notable Site Issues: In 2015, EPA Removal connected a house to Midwest City water due to concentrations above MCLs from the plume and the owner of Davis Autobody, a local business impacted by the contamination, is providing bottled water to his customers and employees at his own expense.
- why list? TCE in private drinking water wells above MCLs. There are concentrations of TCE seen in one commercial well that are 12 times higher than the drinking water MCL, Without remediation this contamination may migrate to nearby residential drinking water wells 600 feet away. There are currently no readily available alternative drinking water sources for the 18 at-risk family homes south of Eagle Industries.

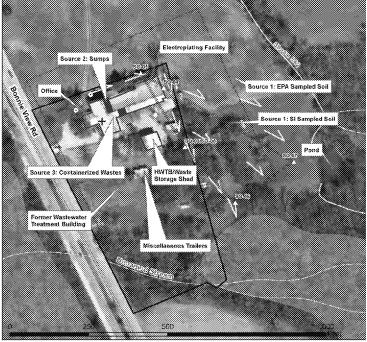


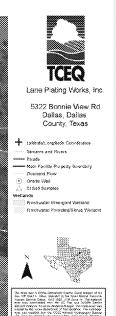
Lane Plating Works, Inc Dallas, Texas

- Background (former site use): Former electroplating facility that conducted hard chromium and cadmium plating for approximately 90 years.
- Contaminants of Concern: Mercury, lead, aluminum, chromium and hexavalent chromium in surface water, groundwater and soil exceeding benchmark levels.
- PRP Information: Lane Plating Works, Inc., bankrupt. Stag Management (current owner), viability unknown. EPA filed a proof of claim for Lane Plating Works bankruptcy case in July 2016.
- Notable Site Issues: The state and EPA have conducted limited removal actions to remove waste and sludge from the site.
- Why list?: The site is located near a residential area. Hazardous substances from the site have been released into on-site soil, underlying groundwater, surface water and wetlands.

Lane Plating Works, Inc Dallas, Texas

FIGURE 2: SOURCE LOCATIONS MAP



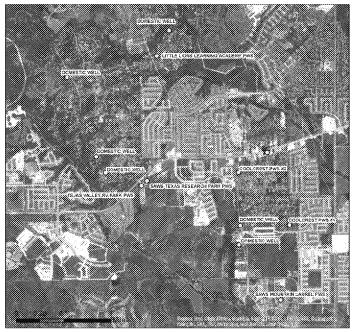


River City Metal Finishing San Antonio, Texas

- Background (former site use): Metal finishing operation 1994-2002.
- Contaminants of Concern: Chromium and hexavalent chromium in groundwater far exceeding benchmark levels.
- PRP Information: River City Metal Finishers, viability unknown.
- Notable Site Issues: The facility was cited by the state for numerous violations during the years of operation. After failure to comply with orders from the state, the facility was referred to the Texas State Attorney's office.
- Why list? The heavily contaminated aquifer is interconnected with the aquifer that supplies the sole source of drinking water for the San Antonio area. There is evidence of contamination migrating to the drinking water supply wells.

River City Metal Finishing San Antonio, Texas







River City Metal Finishing

San Antonio, Bexa County, Texas





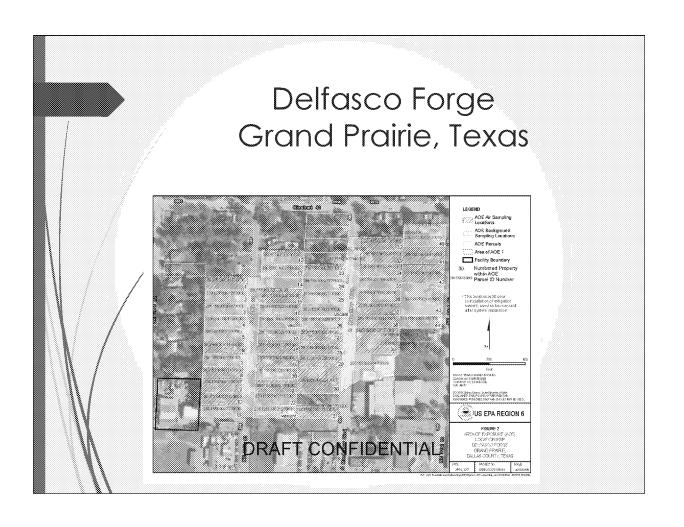
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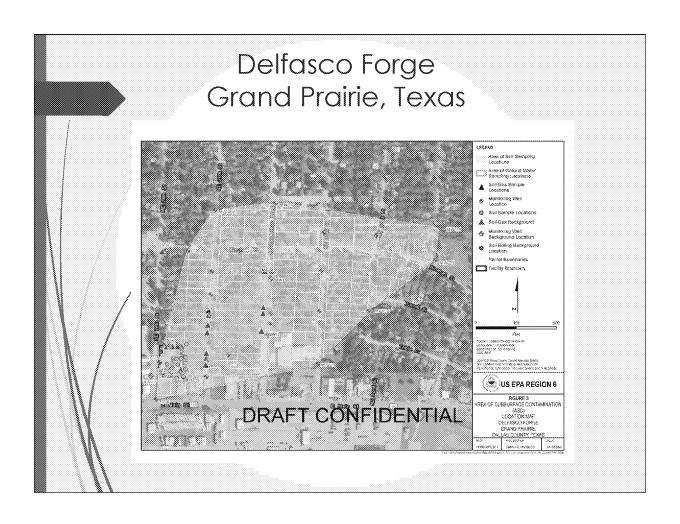
Delfasco Forge Grand Prairie, Texas

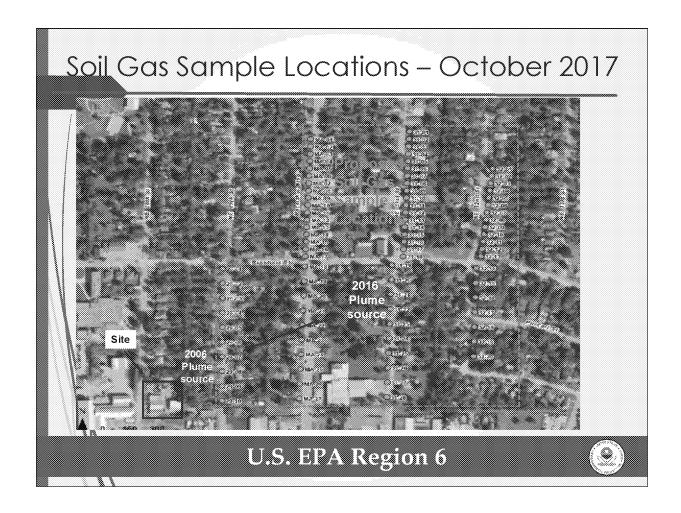
- Background (former site use): 1960 1998 Metal fabrication and forging operations were conducted at the property, the company used solvents as a cleaner.
- Contaminants of Concern: TCE and PCE above benchmark levels in soil and subsurface intrusion into homes.
- PRP Information: EPA and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) received a joint \$1,014,000 from the bankruptcy as part of their environmental damages claim to conduct vapor mitigation work and groundwater remediation. The joint award of \$1,014,000 has been expended.

Delfasco Forge Grand Prairie, Texas

- ▶ Notable Site Issues: Site will not score without the addition of the Soil Exposure and Subsurface Intrusion Pathway. A 2009 Health Assessment by the Texas Department of Health indicated residents with TCE vapors in homes had TCE in their blood at levels that directly correlated to indoor air levels. TCE in ground water samples (TCEQ 2016) has migrated outside of the area where mitigation systems have been offered. EPA will be collecting soil gas samples in October 2017 within this area.
 - Why list? There are approximately 400 residents (150 homes) currently overlying the 65 acre ground water plume. There are no monies left to install additional mitigation system or to address the source of the ground water contamination. Fortyone mitigation systems have already been installed, based on sampling by TCEQ the ground water plume is continuing to migrate.







Map showing locations of proposed passive soil gas samplers – 85 samplers

San Mateo Creek Watershed Cibola and McKinley Counties New Mexico

Background (former site use): The San Mateo Creek (SMC) drainage basin encompasses the Ambrosia Lake Sub District of the Grants Mining District. The SMC Basin comprises approximately 321 square miles within the Rio San Jose drainage basin in McKinley and Cibola Counties, New Mexico. There are 85 legacy uranium mines with recorded production and 4 legacy uranium mill sites within the San Mateo Creek drainage basin. Collectively, more 150 billion gallons of water were pumped from aquifers between 1956 and 1982. The mine discharge water infiltrated into the soils and sediment and significantly re-saturated portions of the alluvium and underlying bedrock aquifers throughout the basin. Tailing liquids from the former uranium mills also seeped downward into the alluvium and underlying bedrock aquifers. These operations have contributed to degradation of the groundwater quality within the basin.

San Mateo Creek Watershed Cibola and McKinley Counties New Mexico

- Contaminants of Concern: Uranium, Selenium and Gross Alpha.
- PRP Information: Land ownership within the Grants Mining District consists of public, tribal, and private property. Responsible parties include ConocoPhillips, Hecla Mining, Homestake Mining, LayneChristensen, Rio Algom, Rio Grand Resources, Rio Tinto, United Nuclear, El Paso Natural Gas, BNSF, and 22 mines under the Ironox Bankruptcy Multistate Funds.

Notable Site Issues: Entire basin would be listed as a single site. Currently, 26 mines will be included as source areas; nine of which are Tronox mines. The ground water plume is evaluated as a unifying factor. Multiple federal agencies including BLM, DOE, UFS and NRC are involved as well as several large mining companies. The Navajo Nation and the Pueblos of Acoma and Laguna are located within the study area. Consultation with federal partners and tribes is targeted for late October/November. Site will likely receive extensive comments.

San Mateo Creek Watershed Cibola and McKinley Counties New Mexico

why list? Billions of gallons of mine discharge water were pumped from aquifers in the Grants Mining District between 1956 and 1982 that infiltrated channel fill sediments and saturated portions of the alluvium and underlying bedrock aquifers along the basin channel. Privately-owned drinking water wells have exceedances of New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission (NMWQCC) ground water standards and/or the EPA National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standard Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for total uranium, and gross alpha radiation levels. Due to the site complexity, nature of the groundwater, and number of potential sources, listing is needed as a comprehensive framework to address the groundwater contamination and as a mechanism to compel the PRPs to participate in site remediation.

